

island of Jamaica during November 17-18, 1912. The last one is the latest hurricane of record in the North Atlantic during any year since more or less complete vessel reports became available in 1886. Its center passed the Virginia capes early on December 3, which is just a week later in the year than the hurricane of November, 1888, its center passing east of the Virginia capes on November 26. The last named was more severe, however, as it moved northeastward off the coast, and it caused great damage. The December, 1925, hurricane did not cause any great amount of damage, except over the Florida Peninsula; and, furthermore, it decreased in intensity after reaching the North Carolina coast. The highest wind velocity reported from any land station was 64 miles an hour from the northeast at Atlantic City, N. J. Cape Henry, Va., and Block Island, R. I., reported 60 miles an hour from the same direction.

Storm warnings were issued for portions of the Atlantic coast on the 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 22d, 25th, and 27th, and they were verified, as a rule. Velocities in excess of 50 miles an hour were reported from at least one station in connection with four of the storms for which warnings were issued.

Small-craft warnings were issued for limited sections of the Atlantic or east Gulf coasts on the 5th, 13th, 19th, 21st, and 28th. Warnings of northers were sent to the chief hydrographer, Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, on the 22d and 28th.

No cold-wave warnings were issued until the 22d, when they were ordered for South Carolina, Georgia, extreme eastern Tennessee, extreme western North Carolina, and extreme northern Florida. The severe cold spell of the last week of the month came on rather gradually over parts of the Washington district, but cold-wave warnings were issued the evening of the 26th for Mississippi, Alabama, western Tennessee, and extreme northwestern Florida. The temperature fell to 2° at Anniston, Ala., 18° at Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 12° at Macon, Ga., and 24° at Jacksonville, Fla. At Tampa, Fla., the lowest was 34°.

Frost warnings were issued for portions of the extreme south on 16 dates during the month. On 5 dates warnings were issued for central Florida, the most important of which were those of the 22d and 23d.—*C. L. Mitchell.*

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT

Storm warnings.—Three disturbances that attained storm force more or less generally on the Great Lakes occurred before the closing of the storm warning season on the 15th.

On the morning of the 3d a trough of low pressure covered the Great Plains, with the principal center over southeastern Kansas, and a secondary over northwestern Minnesota. The whole disturbance advanced slowly eastward for about 24 hours, following which it recurved and began to move slowly north-northeastward. After the center reached Lake Michigan the intensity began to diminish. Upon reaching Lake Superior the direction of movement again changed, and an east-northeastward path was taken. General and timely storm warnings were issued for this storm, and in most cases either verifying or near verifying velocities were attained at the regular stations on the Lakes.

On the 8th rather general storm warnings were again issued in connection with a disturbance that had advanced rapidly from the northwest, and with a marked increase in energy as it reached Lake Superior. The storm continued its rapid progress, reaching the mouth

of the St. Lawrence River on the morning of the 19th with a still further increase in intensity. On the Great Lakes winds were almost generally of storm force in connection with this disturbance. At Buffalo, N. Y., 66 miles was attained.

The third and final disturbance of the storm warning season prevailed from the 11th to the 14th, inclusive. This storm also advanced to the Great Lakes from the northwest, reaching Lake Superior on the night of the 10th-11th. Thereupon, the storm divided, one portion moving rapidly eastward and the other following in its rear at a slower rate. The warnings issued in this connection were quite general in their scope and were fully justified, verifying velocities occurring at most stations. At Buffalo, N. Y., a maximum velocity of 70 miles an hour was reached.

After the close of the regular storm warning season each year advisory warnings are issued for Lake Michigan whenever the conditions seem to justify. Three warnings of this character were issued for the current month. The warning of the 23d was followed by storm winds and moderate gales on the southern portion of the Lake, but in the other two instances the wind fell short of storm strength.

Cold waves.—A few local cold waves occurred from time to time during the month, but there was no widespread cold wave until the last week when a marked change to colder weather was experienced generally. Cold waves occurred at this time in most of the southern and western portions of the district. The low temperatures were unusually persistent, and it was not until the last day of the month that normal temperatures were again reached in most sections. The attendant high-pressure area was of great magnitude and appeared to have its origin in the region east of Alaska. At Miles City, Mont., the reduced barometer on the morning of the 27th was 31.22 inches.

The only cold wave warnings issued during the month were those on the 8th for northern Minnesota, and on the 26th and 27th for Wyoming and most of Montana.

Stock warnings.—Warnings for the benefit of livestock were disseminated on the 19th for Nebraska and western Kansas. The ensuing conditions were as forecast.

Change in forecast district.—The States of Montana and Wyoming were transferred from the Chicago to the Denver forecast district, effective January 1, 1926. On and after that date all weather forecasts and warnings for these States will be issued from Denver, Colo.—*C. A. Donnel.*

NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT

Anticyclonic conditions were dominant in this district during the greater part of the month, with average temperature considerably below normal and comparatively dry weather, except for precipitation above normal on the west coast of Texas. A cold rain, mixed occasionally with small amounts of sleet and snow, fell on the Texas coast during the last five days, with temperatures of freezing or lower for a considerable part of this period.

Small-craft warnings were displayed on the Texas coast on the 3d and on the Louisiana coast and east coast of Texas on the 4th, because of an interior disturbance. While the disturbance was passing eastward a wind velocity of 44 miles an hour occurred at Galveston, Tex., in the early morning of the 4th. Small craft warnings were displayed also on the 13th and 14th on the Texas coast, being changed to northwest storm warnings at 8:30 p. m. of the 14th. These warnings were justified.